Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. 1—NO. 297.

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WORLD'S FAIR!

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1853.

[illegible]

The Maine Law in Michigan.

Probably, the Liquor Law, lately passed by the Legislature of Michigan, was committed to the people for their approval or disapproval. The returns of last evening shows a vote in the county, so large if not larger, we think, than the most sanguine friends expected. It is stated that the proportion of its friends is as 4 to 1. If this be so, we may look for a general and vigorous effort of the temperance friends of some kind to have the terrible vice of intemperance in our state by legislating with wonderful rapidity.

The large majorities in their favor surprise us, when we consider the large number of the friends of temperance, who not only regard their enactments as unwise, but vote against them, we are almost led to believe that the miserable victims of intemperance have themselves at last come to their own rescue, and at the polls, but have made a desperate thrust at their enemy. We know that this was in many instances the case in the more eastern States—the most ardent upholders of the law were those who most needed it. And, we all know, that there are many slaves of the vice, who are not willingly so, but who struggle against it, yet seem utterly unable to resist the temptations that offer at every corner. Take away the temptation they say, or we perish. Yes, there are many such, and they look to such laws as their great and only hope.

The Central Palace.—This building is rapidly progressing, and will be open by the 15th of July. The greater part of the windows in the dome are in their places. Of these there are sixty-four—two tiers of thirty two each.—The plumbing is going on very well. The large tin tubes are receiving their nubes, and the whole thing is closing in very rapidly. The adjoining 120 feet by 21, is also going ahead very fast. The lower story of this is to be devoted to the gallery in matter, the second story is given to pictures, and the association will thus have the largest gallery of art ever opened in this country.

Music.—Mrs. Bostwick gives a concert in Detroit this evening. Stefanone, Strakosch and his wife, and Paul Julien, are also close at hand, so that our prospects of music may be considered fair. Mrs. Bostwick will give a concert on Friday evening.

[illegible]

The Boston publishing houses now give this volume to the public, are issuing a rare assortment of books. Among them none will be read with more eagerness by the American Church, or supply a wider gap in the literature of religious biography and history than the present.—It is a work much needed, and greatly desired. The American Board and other organizations have sent out many heroic men—men of noble and self-sacrificing soul, of broad and comprehensive christianity, of pure and holy motive, of vigorous and successful effort. Among them none stand higher than the subject of this sketch. The perusal of his life, will quicken the spirit, fathom the zeal, strengthen the faith and fan the energy of the Christian Church. It is a life experience that many more could have, and one worthy of struggle and sacrifice.

The volume is handsomely embellished, is printed on fine paper, and in all respects well get up.

Cedar Rapids.—It is stated by a New York paper that during the year that has elapsed since the opening of the establishment of the Peoples' Bathing and Washing Association, in Hestonian, near Grand, its privileges have been enjoyed by 20,000 bathers and 10,000 washers.

The Money Affairs in England.

The Europe of foreign intelligence by the Asia that will be read with most interest by many, is the announcement that the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest. As the London Times says, "an advance in the bank rate of discount is at all times a portent in the mercantile world, but, coming now in the bright month of June, at a time of universal prosperity, with the balance of trade in an unusually safe state, and at a time when a panic of speculation is evident enough, the portent comes like the flash of lightning in a cloudless sky, or the "thunder and rain in the shine of harvest of Syria."

The same journal then adds:

"During the last five years such a flood of the precious metals has poured into this country as was without a parallel in history, and during the last week alone gold has been arriving at the average rate of not less than a ton a day. Consols are 14 per cent higher than they were in November, 1848, and have remained so long above par as to flatter to all with the hope of being able to reduce the interest of the debt, to 3½ per cent. Yet the Bank Rate is now nearly demand as much as 3½ per cent from its last endorsers. Its point is short, in spite of favorable appearances, and we see all existing no other reason than a little national remonstrance against such sudden strokes of mercantile policy, does really suggest more reflection than a similar occurrence on the eve of unrelated disaster."

The N. Y. Evening Post says:

The cause generally assigned for this movement of the bank is a fear of the universal activity of speculation excited in London by the apparent mercantile prosperity. It is said that the expenditure of England, in the way of exports, is just now larger than it has ever been before, there never was more building going on, prices of land in the neighborhood of the metropolis and other large cities command so high a price, never were so many manufactories, warehouses, shops, public-houses built or enlarged—never was there so much city building, especially in the more costly kinds, in magnificent mercantile mansions—never were there so many people said to be building their fortunes never were artisans and even laborers so well paid—never was there so much spent in luxuries, in amusements, in education, and in all that fascinates with wealth or credit. Never was there so much spent in railway travelling and just now it would not be forgotten that Russia is a purchaser of railway expenditure in the shape of new branches and improvements, made with the object of securing traffic from competition. Our own country alone has recently subscribed more than three millions in shares for the purpose, and others, on the plea of self-defence, are raising properties this same.

In order to check this disposition to invest on speculation, therefore, the bank has raised its rate.

Nicaragua Route.—The New York Courier says that a party of gentlemen connected with the Hudson River Railroad Company, who had been up the road on business last week, gave details to the engineer on their return, of what they had spied. He did so, and they performed twenty-five miles in twenty-one minutes, with ease, comfort and safety. The Courier thinks that with a double track through and the abandonment of some awkward curves, the trip between New York and this city may be made pretty nearly in three hours.

Mozart's Fair.—Lola Montez brought with her the celebrated Claude Portrait of Shakspeare, which, in the eyes of many American admirers of the great poet, will give a higher attraction to New York Exhibition than the Koh-i-noor gave to that in London.

Amusements in New York.—The last N. Y. paper tells us that the markets were still abundantly supplied with this delicious fruit, and that it was retailed in the streets at the rate of two pounds for one shilling.

Bayard Taylor, California correspondent of the Saxon Gazette says that the potato rot has made its appearance in Sacramento Valley, and that considerable injury is the crop.

Foreign Correspondence.

Leghorn—Beggars—Civita Vecchia—Poor appearance of the Country and People—Holy Week at Rome—Antiquities—Pilate—Street—More beggars—Blessing of the Palms at St. Peters—The Pope—Other Ceremonies—Route to Naples—The Peasants—The Pontine Marshes.

Rome, March, 1853.

In my last I made you aware the morning of my arrival at Leghorn, where I will again resume the route. This harbor is capacious, but artificial, but open to the sea, and about entirely forming a snug impregnable harbor in the sea. A large number of vessels were anchored near Marseilles and Genoa, and numerous boats plying to and fro, the boats being a better class in build and model than at Marseilles. The boatmen presented no peculiarity of dress or manner.—We were delayed here on board from 7 to 11 o'clock, when those who had visas were permitted to land, by paying one frane to a German and four francs at the custom house, this for being for the benefit of a hospital which is to be built, and although such amounts have been collected for many years, the hospital is not yet commenced. Leghorn is a well built and tolerably clean city, but presents few objects of any interest, and like all these places seems quite dull when compared with our thriving and bustling towns. A stroll of three or four hours, subject to the importunities of numberless beggars, made us glad to get aboard some of the steamers. One woman, who had a child in her arms, seemed to claim a premonition on our party as having commenced first, and she had a very noisy and amusing quarrel with a cripple, who seemed to think that his infirmities presented a strong claim as the other's preoccupation, we held out well, giving nothing, and laughing heartily at them until we were safe on board a boat, when being clear of the beggars and rascally boatmen, we scattered some oppers for on shore for them to scramble for, caring little who got them.

Again on board, we found that large accessions had been made to the number of passengers, and which made the night horrible. A strong head wind with a heavy sea, breaking constantly over the boat, prevented any one from remaining on deck, and in consequence the cabin was crowded to excess with men, women and children, nearly all sick, making the night decidedly uncomfortable, and no doubt many oft-times wished as I did, that there were fewer desirous of seeing Rome about this time. About 8 A. M. the boat arrived at Civita Vecchia, and after four hours examination of passports the passengers were permitted to land. Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome, is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, having two principal broad streets, but nothing of interest. The Pope is now thinking of resuscitating the old port of Nero, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will be far more convenient to the city than Civita Vecchia, as well as more interesting to the traveller. After two hour delay for visas and the usual ceremonies, which is more or less rigorous as one pays, travellers are permitted to leave for Rome. The diligence being full, a party of us were obliged to take a post carriage, which though quicker is more expensive. Vetturinos can be obtained there, but one feels inclined to move more quickly when so near the Eternal city. The country is mostly used for grazing purposes, and I saw more cattle here than all through France. The cattle are of a large size, with enormous horns, and of a uniform grey color. The people seem very poor, and live in miserable houses, seemingly with as few comforts as any poor I have ever seen. The country becomes hilly towards Rome, but without any appearance of cultivation or evidences of inhabitants other than the peasants. Our party found much difficulty in obtaining rooms, and had to pay $2 each for the privilege of sleeping one night; others fared worse. In being Holy week Rome was full, there being by the prince present 40,000 strangers in the city, and in consequence, the hotels were all full and prices of everything enormously increased. Of the antiquities of Rome it is useless for me to write, but interesting, as they all are, I doubt if any one sees them at first without some feeling of disappointment. In the majority of instances one finds a mere mass of brick or stone work with little or nothing to indicate its original form.

Another draw back to the interest of Rome is the filth. Every temple or other antique building building is a general depot for offal and other animation, and the stench is almost unbearable, and this remark applies as well to the streets and public buildings. Rome being without exception the dirtiest place I have ever seen, and I hesitate not to assert that Chicago is a great and lovely city compared with it. The city is supplied principally with good water by the ancient aqueducts, yet it is not applied in any manner to improve its condition. It rained every day of my stay, fire being always necessary for comfort, though attended with disadvantages, for it caused the fogs and Rome is full of them, to be more simple and troublesome, which often interfered with what would have otherwise been pleasant excursions. The streets are narrow and without sidewalks, the middle being usually the cleanest and most secure for pedestrians. The famed Corso has for greatest width about forty feet, and lies in places the luxury of a sidewalk, which never exceeds 4 feet in width, then are the principal stores, which with few exceptions are miserable affairs, and a really good one I think there is not in Rome.—The Pincion hill is a pretty place, well laid out into walks and drives, filled with trees and ornamented with busts of eminent Italians, and overlooking a very pretty landscape. The people seem down trodden and dispirited; there is no life or activity among them; they have no amusements, in this being quite unlike the French, who seem to be amusing themselves or others all the time. Beggars meet you at every turn, and even when you buy things, they will sometimes ask for "Bona mano," which is a gratuity expected everywhere. As for costumes, with rare exceptions, the people dress as we do, the peculiarities of dress having passed away with their better days.

During Holy week St. Peters is of course the point of attraction. The first important day being the blessing of the Palms, when the Pope, after various ceremonies, takes his chair of state, and the cardinals approach in order of rank and receiving a palm of large size curiously braided, place it across the knees of the Pope, who lays hands upon and blesses it, the cardinals of Rank right hand, the palm they received from CLEAVER [illegible] Pope. They are so manufacturing the cigars from the palm leaf, and are sold, followed by others and the officers of the court according to rank, foreigners of distinction, &c., all going through the same ceremony, except that after the cardinals and bishops come receiving the palms, kiss the foot of the Pope. The whole number who received palms must have exceeded 500. The palms for the cardinals were full 4 feet high, but diminishing in size through the different grades to a few inches, and finally olive branches were blessed and distributed. The Pope enters the church borne in a chair upon the shoulders of men, and he is also borne in procession within the church in the same manner and from the church, the people kneeling as he passes. The Pope is a venerable, fine looking old man, with a very sweet but rather subdued and sad expression of countenance. During this and every other ceremony the Sistine and chapels had large numbers of soldiers in attendance to keep the people in place and in order. Admittance to the chapels where the ceremonies were performed was granted to all who were dressed in a proper manner, i.e., a black dress coat, (a frock coat was not admitted,) black pants and black or white vest and cravat. Ladies were not permitted to wear bonnets, but required to wear a black veil, and were admitted to seats by obtaining tickets, gentlemen all standing. The crowd at times was terrible, and toilettes suffered greatly in the rush for places. The washing of the feet I did not see, but was present at the feeding of the twelve poor priests, where the Pope waits at table. The twelve priests are seated on one side of a table very elegantly furnished, and the Pope begins at one end of each course, then, a cardinal approaches bearing a plate of soup, and kneeling hands it to the Pope, who reaches it across the table to the priest, who rises to receive it. Having served the length of the table with soup, the same ceremony is pursued with fish, meat, &c., the Pope also pouring out wine for each.

In addition to these ceremonies, the relics consisting of a piece of the true cross, a napkin with the impress of our Savior's face upon it, and the head of the lance that pierced his side, are exhibited in St. Peters, but as the balcony from which they are shown is some 60 to 75 feet high, one cannot see them very distinctly. Bishop England of Charleston, S. C. was present, I have never before met, describing these ceremonies and relics very correctly, giving the reasons for and the history of each.

Having seen most of the interesting ceremonies, I again betook myself to antiquities, remaining ten days in Rome, which is a very short time for any one to see what it has in the way of art to interest. The pictures and statuary of Rome should interest every one, though I can excuse a lack of interest in many of its antiquities as I hope to be excused. I much regret I cannot speak as others speak of Italy, lovely Italy, but truth demands it of me to say, that this far, I have found no better season than we have at home; the rain will wet your clothes if you don't stay under cover, or have a good umbrella; wet feet are just as unpleasant here as in Chicago, and the water has the same influence upon the leather, and if any one comes to Italy with the expectation of finding all sunshine and flowers, they will be disappointed.

With pleasure I bade adieu to Rome, and started, of course full of poetry about Naples, for that Elysium of Italy. Of this route I have little to say, that you do not already know; the country is rough, but generally well cultivated, the labor being done principally by women and poor little males, though more cattle are used here than I have seen before. Of 120 field laborers seen at one time, there were not more than 20 men. The people all live in villages, going out to labor in the morning and returning at night. The peasant women wear skirts of Bloomer length, but without the trousers; the men are wretchedly clad, tho' wherever they had an outer garment, it was a cloak thrown gracefully over the shoulder, which sometimes it would hardly bear its own weight. Their implements are rude and clumsy, using the blade of a spade set to the handle like a hoe, and the ploughs were pointed wood, sometimes pointed with iron, but not always, having one handle. The women often carried manure in baskets upon their heads, distributing it over large fields. Carts are little used; stone, manure, wood, hay, &c., being carried upon mules or women. If this be liberty and enlightenment, if happiness and comfort be here, give me the darkness and slavery of the United States, for nowhere in my travels there, have I seen as large a portion of poverty and misery, and as far from poor women [illegible] and they get as pay from thirty to fifty cents per day, of twelve hours work.

Our route lay mostly along the Appian way, (which by the way extended formerly through Pompeii) thirty-two miles to the Pontine Marshes, which are much like our wet prairie, low and imperfectly drained and very unhealthy, so much so that only a few persons live on them. Some portions are cultivated by laborers who come from the mountains, and they die as often as go back, either while there, or take the seeds of disease with them to their homes. Much money was expended by the Emperors and early Popes to drain these marshes, but without success and the miasma arising affects the health of Rome very seriously, though so distant. Thirty five miles across the marshes and we arrived at Terracina, for dinner and the night; here we reached the hilly country again. At Cisterno, the other side of the marshes, I visited a palace which is at present used as a granary; quantities of wheat being stored in its lofty princely halls. Of this place, Horace says:

"Ad Cisterni fontem, qui dicitur olim
Appii, dum properat, lenis crepat unda, quiescit
Millia tum decem cum venimus, quo minus hesterno
Par erat impletis ventris flatibus, subque
Lucem surgentes, dum Anxuri candida saxa
Jam videmus, adest, quem nobis dare lucrum
Mercator, cui mos, cum sit prolixus, et urbanus
Verba, date, ludit, ridet, et multum facetus
Adscribit, recitat, commendat, dormit, ambulat, lavat
Et cetera, fugientes cetera, fugientes cetera, fugientes cetera."

Terracina is a very pretty place, well built and well cleaned, and presents a very fine appearance from the road. Here we left our carriage and took a small one for Naples, the road being very good, but very hilly, and the country very rough, but

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1853.

JOB PRINTING.

We are informed over and over again, and the public, that we are ready to execute any thing in the line of JOB PRINTING at a short notice, and in the neatest and most tasteful manner. Let gentlemen who want any thing in the Printing Room, on the ground floor, call upon us in the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

The Tribune will regularly publish all Common Council Proceedings, as prepared by the City Clerk, together with such abstracts of the Ordinances and all Official Notices to the Public, as may be deemed necessary in the Publication, Notices, Decrees, and Doings of the City Government.

For Corporation Notices see eighth column, third page.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday, June 21, 1853.

The receipts of Produce are not large.—Corn constituting nearly all that is offered since our last issue.

The market is very dull—especially as regards Corn and fish and neither are in request, except for parties who have orders to fill. We note sales as follows:

WHEAT.—50 bushels common in fair order, in store, at Kinzie's Pier; 170 do fair do at 38c; 40 do do at 40c; 160 do good do, in store and mills, at 70c; 160 do prime do choice do do at 75c.

CORN.—Sales of 1,700 bu prime white, afloat, Saturday P.M., at 34c (another reported) to make up a cargo, at the 2 o'clock, 1,100 bu, prime river, afloat, at 40c; 4,000 do do afloat, at 40c; in each case on account of vessel. Also, at Ogden's 10 bushels at Kinzie's 40 do.

OATS.—Sales of 350 bu at depot in local trade, at 25c. No supply for shipment.

BARLEY.—Sale of 1250 bu good, delivered on board, at 60c afloat.

BUTTER.—Good demand at 10c @ 12c, and choice.

EGGS.—Better demand and selling at from 8@9c.

WOOL.—Sales to day, from home, several lots of consequence at 14c @ 15c, at depot.

POTATOES.—The sale, Saturday, of 1,000 bushels Carters Carl at 25c, at the Lake Shore Depot, and 1,000 bu Carters at 25c, at the Rail Road Depot, and 1,000 bu Carters at 25c, at the Rail Road Depot, and 1,000 bu Carters at 25c, at the Rail Road

BANKS.

Commercial Exchange Company
OF NEW YORK.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.
Drafts on Europe, Exchange on New York and Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold.
HENRY SOMES, Prest.
F. G. ADAMS, Sec.

F. G. ADAMS,
BROKER AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
44 Clark Street.
DRAFTS for sale on New York for
Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold.

THE FARMERS' BANK,
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Will buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Current Money, receive Deposits and do a general Banking business.
CHARLES BROTHERS & CO.

THE CITY BANK,
S. E. CLARK & STANLEY,
Will do a general Banking business under the laws of this State, with Capital Stock or private Capital, at their Banking House, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois.
Will receive Deposits and rate per cent. Interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit.
BANK OF COMMERCE,
NO. 8, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,
Will buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Current Money, receive Deposits and do a general Banking business.
FOREST BROTHERS & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 63 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Drafts on Europe and Exchange on the Eastern cities for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold, and all business connected with a Land Agency promptly attended to.
REFERENCE:
R. W. Clark & Bros., St. Louis.
R. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.
J. W. Clark & Co., Chicago.
Wm. Clark & Co., New York.
T. W. Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.
Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. 5-50

INSURANCE.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
RATHBONE & PHELPS, AGENTS, 59 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON.
Capital, $100,000.
Albert Lawrence, Boston. John D. Lang, do.
Jos. M. Wightman, do. Thos. Dennie, do.
Jos. Ballard, do. Thos. Motley, do.
Chas. Stoddard, do. Chas. Stimpson, do.
Chas. Amory, do. Geo. Ticknor, do.
Chicago Agency, Office 74 Clark Street.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan, on liberal terms, and on the most favorable rates of premium.
A PERPETUAL CHARTER.
Policies issued on the Mutual Plan, entitling the holders of the Policies to a share of the profits of the Company, which will be ascertained and declared every five years.
Policies issued on the Stock Plan, at rates of premium lower than on the Mutual Plan, but not entitled to share in the profits.
Policies issued on the Mutual Plan, on the Stock Plan, and on the Mutual Plan, with the privilege of changing to the Stock Plan